

WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE DINNER TO THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

GUESTS OF CITY

Elaborate Dinner Given to
Visiting Governors.

STATE RIGHTS DEBATE

Speakers Talk of Responsibility
for Conserving Resources.

FAIRBANKS IN HAPPY VEIN

Cannon Urges that Individual Commonwealths Take Care of Their Own Resources and Not Cast Burden Upon Federal Government.

John Sharp Williams Considers Speaker's Views Unexpectedly Democratic—Gov. Swanson Wants State Spelled with Capital "S."

"Spell Nation with a big N, but spell the States with a big S."

This epigrammatic utterance by Gov. Claude Swanson, of Virginia, emphasizing the point previously made by Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon, was the keynote of the speech-making at the elaborate banquet given at the New Willard, last night, by the Washington Board of Trade in honor of the governors attending the White House conference.

Hon. John Sharp Williams, in the end subscribing to the sentiment, added that he would spell individuality with a "b."

Tribute was paid to President Roosevelt for his lofty motive in bringing the governors, and his speech in opening the conference was commended eloquently by the Vice President for his broad patriotism and strength. But both Mr. Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon plainly deprecated the looking to Washington for the solution of problems which the States themselves should exercise the right to deal with.

Altogether, the State rights note was predominant—not antagonistic to the President's attitude, but in mild protest against too great nationalization in our affairs and a further centralization of power in the Federal government. Speaker Cannon's speech was full of homely philosophy. Looking backward and contrasting primitive conditions with those of today, he saw no danger menacing the country through exhausting resources, but optimistically predicted that human ingenuity and invention would enable the States and nation to grow and prosper and carve out a future glorious beyond our dreams.

Three cheers and a tiger were given in turn for the Vice President and the Speaker, on motion of Maj. R. W. Tyler. The other speakers besides those named were Secretary of the Treasury, Cortelyou, who incidentally eulogized the President, and Representative Cushman, who closed with a brief talk.

Board Is Host.
The dinner was served in the large banquet hall of the hotel. When the guests sat down at the thirty-two small tables, adorned with hot-house flowers, in a room banked with palms and brilliant with the display of American flags, there were present twenty-seven governors, the Vice President, and the Speaker, Senators, and Representatives, others prominent in public life, and a large number of prominent Washington business men.

Although the guests sat down to the feast at ten minutes to 8, it was after 10 o'clock before the menu had been justified to it, and no wonder, considering that this was the list of goods to eat and drink, admirably served under the direction of "Gus," the maître d' hotel:

Celery	Olives	Radishes	Salted Nuts
Sorrel	Boysen	Boone Plums	Fillet of Chesapeake Bass
Pump Tomatoes	Plum Tomatoes	Cornish Hens	French Mushrooms
Smoked Ham	Spiced Oysters	Mont Vernon Salad	Coupe New Willard

Gen. Harries Is Toastmaster.
Everybody replete and happy and with wreathed incense burning at the shrine of my Lady Nicotine, the formalities began when the chairman, Gen. George H. Harries, signalled to Mr. Santelmann, leader of the Marine Band, which had played patriotic airs all through the dinner, to stop the music, and started off the speakers with his address of welcome.

"The reason for postponing action until December is that at this time it is impossible to get a vote, even if I could get the bill before the Senate, while next December, in accordance with the understanding arrived at, every Republican in the Senate will be under obligation to help me get the bill before the Senate and to get a vote on it. The difference between insisting upon action now and postponing action until then is, therefore, that at this time the probabilities were that I would not get anything, while at that time I will at least get a vote, and I have great confidence that the measure will pass."

Most of the Republican Senate leaders are elated over the outcome of the Brownsville affair. They were exceedingly anxious to avoid a vote on Senator Foraker's bill in this Presidential campaign year. So they went to work to stifle further discussion of the Brownsville affair. They told Mr. Foraker how the land lay, and he realized when he moved to have a date fixed for voting on his bill that his chance of success had been reduced to a minimum.

Nearly every Senator was in his seat when Mr. Foraker arose at 2 o'clock to make his motion. He suggested that Saturday would be a good day for a vote.

Two-year-old Rose Bushes; Best Variety, Special, 5c. Blackstone, 14th & H.

Frank Libbey & Co. say it is getting worse and are cutting prices.

Some lumber firms say times will soon be better and are holding up prices.

DEFER VOTING ON
BROWNSVILLE CASEIf Foraker Agrees to Put Off
Till December.

SET IT FOR NEXT SESSION

Bills Relating to Discharged Negro Soldiers Are Laid Over Till Next Winter—Political Deals Denied, but Decision May Affect Situation in Ohio Between Taft and Foraker.

The Senate yesterday side-tracked for this session, and until after election day, Senator Foraker's bill to permit the re-enlistment of the negro soldiers who were discharged from the army as a result of the Brownsville affair.

Senator Foraker made an effort to get a vote before this session came to an end, but he soon saw that his cause was hopeless. He then asked that some day next session be set apart for voting on his measure, and December 15 was agreed upon.

Just before the Senate adjourned for the day, however, Senator Bulkeley, a usually quiet Senator, announced that he would make an effort to over-ride this agreement. Mr. Bulkeley has been Mr. Foraker's most valiant supporter in the Brownsville case. He gave notice that on Monday he would move to take up Senator Warren's bill for the relief of the negroes. This is the administration bill, which leaves it discretionary with the President whether any of the men shall be reinstated, and makes them produce proof that they were not concerned in the riot. Mr. Bulkeley said that he intended to offer a "substitute" for the Warren bill, meaning, it was understood, that he would offer Senator Foraker's measure again. There is no likelihood, however, that Mr. Bulkeley will be any more successful than Mr. Foraker.

Foraker Explains Action.
Mr. Foraker, after the Senate adjourned, said:

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Mr. Warren, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and one of the President's strongest supporters in the Brownsville case, explained that Senator Lodge, a member of the committee, had been called to the bedside of his sister, who was dangerously ill, and as Mr. Lodge wanted to make a speech on the Brownsville affair, it would not be right to set a day for voting before Mr. Lodge could return to Washington.

Would Defer Adjournment.

Mr. Foraker said that he would not object to a postponement until Mr. Lodge could return, and suggested Tuesday of next week for a vote. But Mr. Warren protested, and this brought a pertinent inquiry from Mr. Foraker:

"Will the Senator from Wyoming indicate to me if he believes it is possible to agree on any date before the adjournment of the present session of Congress?"

Mr. Warren's response was to the effect that he could not see how it was possible to agree to vote at this season if the plans for adjournment on Saturday were adhered to. Things began to get interesting then and there. Mr. Aldrich, the Republican leader, whispered with Mr. Warren and other Senators. Mr. Culberson, the leader of the Democrats, held hasty consultations with some of his party associates. Vice President Fairbanks waited until the leaders got through whispering.

Then Mr. Foraker moved that the vote on his bill be postponed until the next session of Congress, and named Wednesday, December 15, as the date. In reply to a question he expressed his desire to vote now, but was unwilling to foreclose debate on his colleagues. Mr. Foraker's motion was to fix the date by unanimous consent, but Mr. Culberson objected.

Culberson Stands Firm.
Then Mr. Aldrich came to his feet with an appeal to the Democratic leader to withdraw his objection. Mr. Culberson was obstinate. The Democrats, he said, were ready to vote now or at any time.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, put in an immediate question at this juncture. "The arrangement would postpone the question until after the next Presidential election, would it not?" he asked.

"Is that the reason the Senators on this side are opposing it to a man?" smilingly inquired Mr. Aldrich; to which Mr. Bacon retorted that if action were taken now there would be a divided vote on the Republican side, but next session there would be no such division.

There was more whispering between Mr. Foraker, Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Hale, and the outcome was a change in the form of Mr. Foraker's proposal. He first had asked for unanimous consent to fix a voting day next session, and objection having been made he moved that the vote be taken on December 15.

"Who made that motion?" asked Senator Overman, of North Carolina, evidently to emphasize that Mr. Foraker, who had been insisting on a vote at the present session, was willing to postpone action until after the Presidential campaign. The motion was put, and immediately Mr. Culberson moved to amend it by fixing next Saturday as the voting day. After another brief consultation with Mr. Aldrich, the Foraker came back at him:

"I move to lay that motion on the table."

That settled it. Everybody knew that the fight to get action on the Foraker bill was over for this session. Nearly all the Republicans voted with Mr. Foraker, and all the Democrats voted with Mr. Culberson. Result: Mr. Culberson's motion was laid on the table by 27 to 27.

Four Republicans voted with the Democrats against tabling. They were Briggs, of New Jersey, who served in the regular army; Bulkeley, of Connecticut, a civil war veteran, who had been a consistent advocate of the cause of the discharged negro soldiers; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Smith, of Michigan. Burrows, of Michigan, and Scott, of West Virginia, remained silent when their names were called. They were opposed to the administration's attitude, but did not want to put themselves on record as going against the party. So they steered a middle course.

Then came Mr. Foraker's motion that a vote be taken on December 15. It was carried by an overwhelming majority. Briggs, Bulkeley, and Smith voted against it, and Senator Scott refrained from voting, while two Democrats—Gore, of Oklahoma, and McLaurin, of Mississippi—voted with them. All the rest of the Republicans and the Democrats voted for the motion.

May Have Political Bearing.
It is predicted freely that as a result of Mr. Foraker's agreement to let his bill go over until next winter, the differences between the Taft and the Foraker factions in Ohio will be adjusted, and Mr. Foraker will be returned to the Senate.

Republican leaders say that they trust fervently that this will prove true, but they assert that there was no political deal in Mr. Foraker's behalf, and that his action was entirely free from any suggestion of an understanding whereby Mr. Foraker or Mr. Taft was to benefit.

No overtures have been made by either Ohio faction to the other, and it is said by Mr. Foraker's friends that he has no intention of making any.

SCORES OF LETTERS
TO GUNNESS HOMEWriters Fear Kin Victims of
Indiana Murderess.

RINGS ON CORPSE IDENTIFIED

Photograph Proves Trinkets Found on Charred Hand the Same as Worn by Norwegian Woman—Attorneys for Lamphere Still Think She Is Alive—Boy Identifies Lamphere.

Laporte, Ind., May 13.—Letters from all sections of the country, asking about missing relatives, continue to reach Sheriff Smutzer.

Mrs. J. H. McJenkins, Box 238, Coraopolis, Pa., wishes to know about her husband, a member of the A. O. U. W.

Mrs. J. T. Tenny, of Binghamton, N. Y., asks about a young woman, with light hair and large feet, on which there were several bunions, who disappeared Easter Sunday, and A. H. Howard, of Kansas City, Mo., asks about Emil Tell, a Swede, who left for Laporte a year ago with \$2,000.

C. W. Shutt, of Chicago, says Wiley Bunkin, of Clymers, Ind., may be able to throw some light on the murders, as he knew Mrs. Gunness.

The attorneys for Lamphere still doubt that Mrs. Gunness is dead, and the doubts of others have been increased by the assertion that the dentist who at first supposed the thing found yesterday was a gold crown tooth, now says it is not a tooth. The supposed gold is thought to be a chip of gliding from a picture frame that escaped the blaze.

EVANS HERE TO-DAY.
No Special Plans for Reception of Admiral Are Made.
Admiral Robley D. Evans, former commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Squadron, accompanied by Mrs. Evans; his daughter, Mrs. Marsh, wife of Commander Marsh; his son, Lieut. Frank Evans; Lieut. Commander L. H. Chandler, his aid, and Lieut. C. R. Train, his flag lieutenant, will arrive in the city this morning after a journey across the continent marked by enthusiastic and patriotic demonstrations at nearly every city and town along the route.

No special reception has been prepared for him here at the Capital, other than that of a number of officials, including his son-in-law, Commander Marsh.

The admiral's health is slightly improved. His homecoming is much saddened by the recent death of his little grandson, Robley Evans Sewall, to whom he was much attached.

DRAINAGE MEN ADJOURN.
Annual Meeting of Association Holds Final Session.

The annual meeting of the National Drainage Association, which has been in session in this city, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, with an address by Representative Stearnson, of Wisconsin, who told the members of the Congress what had been done in Wisconsin in the draining of lowlands and swamps.

He also explained the various features of the Flint bill, which is now before Congress, and which calls for an appropriation for drainage.

How Much of Your Income
Are you banking? Start an account with banking dept. of Union Trust Co., 15th & H sts. Interest paid on all accounts, subject to check. Government supervision.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

Dressed pickets and pallage, 32 per 100.
Clear Alabama flooring, 32 per 100 feet.
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Boards dressed (2), \$1.65 per 100 feet.
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No. 1 cypress shingles, 35 per 1,000.
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HISTORY MADE

Conference of Governors
Opens at White House.

HELD IN EAST ROOM

Called to Order by President of
the United States.

SPEECHES BY NOTED MEN

Important Epoch in the Affairs of the Nation Signalized by the Presence of Many State Executives and Addressed by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. John Mitchell, Secretary Root, Mr. John Hay Hammond, and Others—William J. Bryan Congratulates President.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been such a gathering of notable men as was assembled in the historic old East Room of the White House, when President Theodore Roosevelt called the conference of governors to order yesterday morning.

The brain, brawn, and wealth of the entire country was there, and for once the three were in accord, having met for the purpose of conserving that which God has so liberally endowed, and which man is so ruthlessly destroying.

Aside from the governors of the various States, together with their advisers, every national body of any importance, with interest in the preservation of the natural resources of the country, was represented.

The East Room, one of the handsomest and the most commodious in the White House, had been transformed for the occasion. Its wide expanse of floor was covered with row after row of gilt chairs. On the mantelpieces were huge bouquets of American Beauty Roses, whose fragrance floated even to the corridors and permeated every corner of the big room.

Provide Raised Platform.
At the western side of the room was a raised platform, fifty-two feet in length. This was carpeted with a heavy plush of an olive-green color. In the center of this platform was a large, square cabinet, which will be used to illustrate, with the aid of calcium, sections of the country, giving different views of the natural resources.

On either side of this cabinet, on the wall, were maps, in colors, the various colors representing the different resources of different sections, while an eagle of huge dimensions surmounted the cabinet. At either end of the platform were stands bearing the coats of arms of the United States, and near the center a stand containing the flag of the country and the President's flag.

The seating arrangements could not have been improved upon. To the right of the cabinet was President Roosevelt's chair, and to the left the chair was occupied by Vice President Fairbanks. To the right of the President and a little to his rear were the chairs occupied by the members of the Cabinet, and to the left of the Vice President, on a line with the chairs of the members of the Cabinet, were the seats for the Justices of the Supreme Court.

In a block directly in front of the platform were arranged the seats for the governors and the four especially invited guests, William Jennings Bryan, the Great Commoner, and twice the choice of his party for President of the United States; Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist; James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers' Association.

For Invited Guests.
To the right of this block, and within a few feet of the platform, were the chairs for the members of the Inland Waterways Commission, also specially invited guests.

The other chairs were arranged in a semi-circle around the room, aside from the chairs for the press representatives, which were to the left of the stand. The other guests occupied chairs as they desired.

The hour for convening was set at 11 o'clock, but long before that hour the governors and others who were to attend the conference started for the White House. They came singly, in pairs, and groups, and to see the laughing and good-fellowship which prevailed was surprising to many, but for the once all differences had been laid aside. Politics was forgotten, and those who a few days ago were fighting for supremacy on the political field mingled together as harmoniously as though such things as political honors and glory were unknown.

In accordance with the instructions, the guests entered the east gate of the White House, and were escorted to a register provided for the occasion where each inscribed his name. They were then shown into the East Room, though the majority of them spent the time in the corridors.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the President took up a position in the main corridor, and the guests were presented to him individually, the ceremony occupying something more than fifteen minutes. After this the guests were ushered to their seats, and the members of the Supreme Court bench and the Cabinet took their places on the platform.

A second later Vice President Fairbanks entered, and when the hands of the clock reached half past two, or two of reaching the hour a bugler sounded the President's call, and the Chief Executive entered the East Room and walked toward the platform. The applause which greeted him was tumultuous, and the President bowed his acknowledgment.

Applaud the President.
There were men there who differed with him politically, men of his own political complexion who differed with some

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

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